THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, February 15, 1811. No. 1263.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

By Particular Request,

THOSE indebted to the subscriber will do well to call and discharge their accounts before the tenth of March; no longer indulgence will be given.

GEORGE SUTTON

Pittsburgh February, 8th 1811.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note of hand dated the 17th of August, 1809, which note I gave to Gleland and Peters drawn payable to C Cowan, as I have paid the amount to said Peters and hold his receipt for the same.

WILLIAM PORTER

Pittsburgh February 2d, 1811.

NOTICE.

A few evenings ago, six large SHAWLS were found in Water Street; it is supposed that they had been Stolen from a Store door and dropped by the thief who stole them—the owner may have them by applying at the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and paying for this advertisement.

Pittsburgh Feb 6th 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for more than six months—if not paid off before the first of April next, compulsory means will be enforced—and in future no credit will be given to any person for a longer time than three months—and then I will be at *liberty* to make a *choice* of the custom—as leather, when in possession of the currier or tanner, is equal to the bank note

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh Feb 4 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a circulating library, for the amusement and improvement of children and youth, will be open this week in each of the Book Stores in Pittsburgh, there are also left at said Book Stores, books, tracts and useful pieces for children, a large number and considerable variety—All which will be afforded on the most reasonable terms, and some will be given without money and without price. All are respectfully requested to examine the proposals and papers explaining the plan on which the above mentioned books and tracts, &c. are furnished, and should it meet the public approbation, it is hoped that the wealthy and benevolent will once more lend their friendly assistance to their most devoted humble servant.

T OSGOOD.

Feb 4th

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, *Dec'd* are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,
Adminstrator.

December 20, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *IRON FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

Hollow ware of all the kinds, *Obbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson and Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic and Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork, Whiskey, Flour Hard Soap, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1811.

To be Rented.

And possession given on the 1st day of April next.

A Handsome and convenient House, new and well finished, with a good dry cellar fit for storing goods. The Store-room completely finished with shelves, counter and drawers, and the stand one of the most eligible for business in Pittsburgh Apply to Robert Patterson corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

February 1st 1811.

The Heirs

Of *James Bettle* and *Cornelius Bagley* late privates in the United States army, are requested to call on Lieut. H. Johnston at Pittsburgh, for sums of money left in his hands by the aforesaid persons deceas'd—Bettle was a *Pennsylvanian*, and Bagley an *Irishman*.

Pittsburgh Jan. 23, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand, sign of the Turk, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, Pittsburgh. The House is well calculated for public business there is five rooms with seven fire places, one large room 17 by 39 feet with two fire places, calculated to acomodate 50 or 60 people, also a good Kitchen and Cellar, a convenient stable to accomodate 15 or 16 horses with a good oats house and yard, a pump joining the stable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises

GEORGE STEWART.

Pittsburgh January 30th 1811

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of plurias venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny, County and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the court House in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 7th February the following described property, viz

Two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough No. 455 and 456, bounded south westwardly by Smithfield street, northeastwardly by Strawberry alley, and southeastwardly by lot No. 457, each containing in front on Sixth-street 60 feet, and extending back 240 feet to Strawberry alley. On lot 455 is a large brick building fronting on Sixth and Smithfield street. The property of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Gilbraith, who survived Jacob Bausman, trustees of the German congregation, at the suit of John Handlyn.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh Jan. 21, 1811

NOTICE

THE subscriber near Col. O'Hara's, offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly, a regular supply, of the following articles, viz Pine timber squared, and from 20 to 30 feet long, Pine boards assorted, from 1-2 inch to inch and quarter in thickness, Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel or Hundred,

Whiskey by the Barrel or Gallon,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Salt by the Bushel or Barrel,
Tar by the Gallon or Barrel,
Cyder and Apples by do.
Redstone Potter's ware,
Groceries and Queen's ware, Oats, and Indian meal, all of which he will exchange for Country produce that may be approved of, or cash at a low rate.

JAMES GRAY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24 1811.

To be Rented,

For one or two years, and possession given the first of April next,

the dwelling house and garden property of *Mrs Jane Butler*,
at the corner of Penn and Mahurry streets, occupied at present by *Magnus M. Marry* Esq.
Enquire of

E. DENNY.

January 23, 1811

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work prove him to be one of the best workman in the states.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 26, 1810.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3. 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

To be Rented

And possession given the first of April next,
A brick House in the Diamond, with two Rooms on the first, and one on the second floor; together with a large and convenient Cellar, one of the rooms may be made into a good store room,

Also,

One other brick building on the *Diamond*, with one large Room on the first, and two on the second Floor, with a good Cellar under the building.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES ADAMS.

Pittsburgh Jan. 22, 1811.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of March (Tuesday of the Court,) at the Court House in Washington, (Penn) a house and lot in the town of Waynesburgh, Greene County Also some unimproved Lots, and a tract of 400 acres of land within three or four miles of Waynesburgh.

Also, a lot of ground on Main-street in the Borough of Washington,

Also, the undivided moiety of the following tracts of donation land, viz. lot No 185 in 2d district, containing two hundred and fifty acres— No. 41 in 3d ditto, containing five hundred acres — — No 52 in ditto ditto Containing 250 acres—No 114 in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres—No 140 in 7th ditto containing 500 acres.

Also all the interest of the late JOHN SIMONSON, Esq in several quarter sections of land in the Counties of Jefferson, Columbiana and Stark in the state of Ohio, a particular description of which shall be given on the day of Sale. Any person in the mean time, willing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to OBEDIAH JENNINGS, Esq. of Steubenville.

O. JENNINGS.
B. WELLS,
D. COOKE,
JAMES BRICE,

Executors of John Simonson, Esq deceased.

N. B. This property was advertised for sale in June last, but the Executors having discovered that the lands in Mercer and Crawford Counties, had been sold for the taxes, postponed the sale until they could obtain transfers from the purchasers. These transfers are now procured, and the property will be sold on the day above mentioned.

Washington Jan. 17, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE;

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st, 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, February 15, 1811.

IN pursuance of previous public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh larger than was ever known on any former occasion, was convened at the Court House, on Tuesday the 12th of February, 1811.—

Colonel JAMES MARTIN was appointed chairman, and JOHN H. CHAPLIN secretary.

It was stated that, the object of the meeting was to obtain in the most public manner, an expression of the opinion and sentiments of the people of the town as to the utility or inutility of establishing and incorporating the Bank of Pittsburgh—

Whereupon, the following resolutions were adopted, but three voices dissenting.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the incorporation of an original Bank in some central part of the western section of the state would be a measure of public policy and general utility, and would promote, in an essential manner, the interests of the inhabitants of that portion of the country.

2d. That the local and natural advantages, the extensive and increasing trade and manufactures of Pittsburgh point it out as the most eligible place for the establishment of this institution—and should the Legislature charter and permit the same to go into operation, its many advantages and beneficial influence, from the central situation and commercial intercourse of Pittsburgh, would be equally felt by all the people of the western country.

3d. That this meeting earnestly join in the prayer of the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and hope that the Legislature will grant them a charter on such terms as may be thought proper.

4th. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to both houses of the State Legislature.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 6th Regt. U. S. dated at the cantonment Washington, M. T. Jan. 8, 1811, to his friend in Pittsburgh.

An express arrived this day from Mobile stating, that Colonel Cushing of the United States army, on attempting to pass the Spanish Fort at that place, was driven back, with the loss of one captain, one subaltern and four men, and that a general order was issued the same day for all the effective troops at that place to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.—

NATCHEZ, January 14.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Monday last an express arrived at Cantonment Washington, with orders from Gen. Hampton for the immediate movement of the army. Since that time the greatest activity has prevailed, and the troops descended the river last night. We have been told that this movement is made in consequence of information received by Gen. Hampton from Fort Stoddert, that Gov. Folch is strengthening Mobile, and drawing all the troops from Pensacola to that point. If Gen. Hampton is bound by the instructions from the Secretary of State to Gov. Claiborne, will he be justifiable in occupying the tract of country lying between Mobile and the Perdido? and will it be admissable in him to contest the march of Spanish troops from East Florida to any point occupied by Spanish authority, within our limits, as prescribed by proclamation? If the General does oppose the march of Spanish troops, it will, in all human probability, lead to hostilities; and if he does not, it will be an easy matter for Folch to repossess himself of the whole of West Florida. On this subject we think much, but will write little—remembering the old proverb, "what's least said, is soonest mended."

We learn that Gov. Holmes has received a dispatch from Fort St. Stephens, which confirms the account of Folch's strengthening himself at Mobile. It is therefore extremely probable that the whole army will descend to New-Orleans, from whence it will be conveyed by water, to the point in contention.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 30.

The resolute and peremptory demand, on the part of the American administration, that Great-Britain shall renounce its principles of blockade, would appear in a different point of view from what it now does, if the same lofty language had been held toward France. Whereas their dastardly submission to the *latter*, is a clear proof that they are not influenced by principles of patriotism, or by any regard for the honor of their country, in thus braving the *former*.

The Berlin decree of Nov. 27, 1806 in violation of every principle of justise, pretended to interdict all intercourse between neutrals and G. Britain and her dominions. It was, in effect, a proclamation for blockeding the whole British dominions. And it was the more monstrously absurd as well as more provokingly impudent, as Bonaparte did not possess at that time a naval force capable of blockading a single mile of British territory. It was not only a most barefaced violation of neutral rights, generally speaking; but with respect to the U. States in particular, it violated express stipulations of a solemn treaty. The treaty with France, of 1802, was trampled under foot. Our neutral rights were destroyed, and that too by a nation which did not dare to shew its face upon the ocean. It was a mere *paper* blockade, a blockade which Bonaparte had no more power to enforce, than he had to change the course of the planets.

Then was the time to have manifested the lofty spirit of independent Americans. This was the period to have asserted American honor, and thus to have avoided the deep disgrace of our present situation. Had the American administration acted with spirit on that occasion, the British orders in council would never have existed; our nation would have stood now upon honorable ground, and our commerce might have been flourishing. But Mr. Jefferson and his compatriots, of whom Mr. Madison was one, quietly acquiesced in this paper blockade from France. No kind of resistance to it was offered. No demand was made, on the part of the United States, of an unequivocal exemption from the influence of a measure so unjust and dishonorable. A Virginia negro, if he resist his master in any case whatever, is condemned by the laws of that state to lose his right hand; yet a Virginia negro may expostulate with a brutal master that is cudgelling him for no fault. But here, even the voice of expostulation was scarcely heard. For one whole year, our abject rulers lay at the feet of the Corsican, without offering to rise, or daring to complain. Nay, when the British minister, after waiting a twelvemonth, informed the American cabinet that countervailing measures would be taken on the part of G. Britain, unless the Berlin decree was resisted, Mr. Jefferson is said to have observed that that note, of itself, would have been with him a sufficient reason for rejecting the treaty. And soon afterwards, by the express and urgent recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, the embargo was laid; a measure destructive to this country; a measure applauded by Bonaparte, as intended to co-operate with his blockading system.

Let every man who has a spark of reason left, or who is not made blinder than a beetle by his prejudices, look at this; and then judge whether or no there is any real regard for the dignity or interest of our country, in the lofty language lately used by Mr. Secretary Smith concerning paper blockades.— [*Con. Cour.*

On Wednesday last the house of representatives were engaged in passing resolutions relative to the applications of sundry banks for charters.

The question being taken separtely on each resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to incorporate said bank."

For the Bank of Chambersburg, the votes were,	Yeas	46	Nays	39
Mechanics bank		43		40
Commercial bank		42		41
Pittsburgh bank		45		39
Easton bank		47		37

Bills were directed to be brought in accordingly.

In every case the stockholders of these banks are to be individually responsible for the debts and obligations of the institution.

It is doubtful whether any of them will be chartered this session, as the senate are thought to be opposed to them.

Lan. Jour.

CONTINENTAL TIMES

Have come again. Government, it is certain, has employed engravers to make plates for $100 and for $50 bills, which it means to put in circulation, as soon as congress can pass the law, which the executive have determined they shall pass.—This circumstance, lets us into the secret how we are ruled; and it should convince us, if we have any liberality that merely registering the plans of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison ought not to throw all the burthen of accountability for tyrannical and weak measures, upon the former. But let us return to the paper money.—It is said the emission is not, from the first, to be a *legal tender*, but this will certainly follow as the reluctance of the people to take it encreases with the embarrassments of the executive. It is added, that it is to resemble the French assignat system, for the payment of which the *national domains* were pledged. Mr Jefferson pursuing this hint, has supposed that hundreds of millions could be borrowed upon the fund of back lands, of which we have such an abundance. Accordingly, this money will be bottomed upon a mortgage of them. Notwithstanding the immensity of domains, which the French government acquired by seizing the property of the nobility and aristocrats, whereby the same farm, house or cattle was, as often occurred, confiscated several times over, the credit of the assignats could not be kept up, and the depreciation was so excessive before they ceased to be tendered as money, that the farmers used to say, they would have no objections to take them *if their cattle would eat them*, for they were of the same value as hay and no more. Such are the fallacious expedients of all improvident governments!

[*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Transmitting to the House of Representatives of the United States, a copy of a letter from the American Charge D'Affaires at Paris, to the Secretary of State; and of another from the same, to the French Minister for Foreign Relations: also, copies of two letters from the Agent of the American Consul at Bordeaux.—Read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, Jan. 31, 1811.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the Charge D'Affairs of the United States at Paris, to the Secretary of State: and another from the same to the French Minister of Foreign Relations: also two letters from the Agent of the American Consul at Bordeaux, to the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

January 31, 1811.

Copy of a letter from Jonathan Russell, Esq, Charge D'Affairs of the United States at Paris, to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1810.

SIR—On the evening of the 9th inst. I learnt that the Essex frigate had arrived at L'Orient on the 4th and had been put under quarrantine for five days for the want of a bill of health, during which time the messenger is not allowed to come on shore. At the same time that I received this intelligence, I was also informed that the brig New-Orleans Packet was seized at Bordeaux, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, by the director of the customs at that place. The simultaneous occurrence of these two events, formed in my opinion a crisis which required a prompt decision of this government. Under this impression I immediately addressed to the duke of Cadore the note of which the inclosed is a copy, and in which I thought politic to remonstrate with firmness, against the proceedings of the director of the customs at Bordeaux, and to leave the government here at liberty to disavow them. This disavowal, however, I am persuaded depends entirely on the nature of the despatches brought by the Essex. I feel, therefore, the most lively anxiety to receive them. In the mean time I give this letter a chance of reaching you by a vessel about leaving Bordeaux for N. York.

Since my last, the Hanseatic towns have been annexed to this empire.

I have informed Mr. Pinkney of the arrival of the Essex, and suggested to him the possibility that the proclamation of the President had come out by her in order that he might, if he thought proper make a final attempt to obtain a repeal of the orders in council while it was yet in the power of the British ministry to do it with a good grace.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JONA. RUSSELL.

Honorable Robert Smith,
Secretary of State, United States.

Mr. Russell to the Duke De Cadore.

PARIS, Dec 10, 1810.

SIR,—I have this moment learnt that the American brig New-Orleans Packet, lately arrived at Bordeaux, has, with her cargo, the bona fide property of citizens of the United States, and laden at the port of New-York, been seized by the director of the customs under the Berlin & Milan decrees. I have also been informed, that this director of the customs, not satisfied with this hardy violation of the solemn assurances given by your excellency to general Armstrong on the 5th of August last, and confirmed by your letter to him of the 7th September that these decrees were revoked and ceased to operate from the 1st of November, has, without regard to the plighted faith of his government, announced his intention of selling the provisions which constitute a part of the cargo, under the pretext that they are perishable.

The clear and unequivocal manner in which the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees were announced by your excellency, forbid me for a moment to suppose, that the violent proceedings of this man will be sanctioned by his majesty the emperor and king, or that the least delay will be allowed in placing the property thus arrested at the free disposition of the rightful owner, whose confidence alone in the good faith with which it becomes nations to perform their engagements, has brought him to the place where he is so inhospitably treated.

I am persuaded that your excellency will not on this occasion, attempt to remind me of the conditions on which the revocation of those decrees were promulgated. These conditions were in the alternative, and the performance of either is sufficient to render absolute and perpetual that revocation. It is of no importance that the British orders in council have not been withdrawn, if the United States in due time, perform the condition which depends alone on them. And what is this condition? why, to execute an act of congress against the English, which to be thus executed, requires the previous revocation of these very decrees. The letter of your excellency, of the 5th of Aug. appears to have been written with a full knowledge of this requisition of the law, and manifestly with the intention to comply with it, in order that it might be competent for the President of the U. States to exercise the contingent power which had been given him.

It will not be pretended, that the decrees have in fact been revoked; but that the delay of the U States in performing the condition presented to them authorises their revival. The case of the New-Orleans Packet, is the first which has occurred since the 1st November, to which the Berlin and Milan Decrees could be applied, and if they be applied to this case, it will be difficult for France to show one solitary instance of their having been practically revoked. As to delay on the part of the U States, there has been none. No official information of the letter of your excellency of the 5th of Aug. left France for the U. States, owing to circumstances which it was not in the power of general Armstrong to control, until the 29th September and to this moment I have not learnt that such official information has been there received. I might indeed have learnt it, and been able now to have communicated to your excellency the measures on which the President has decided in consequence of it, had the frigate Essex, despatched by him, been put under quarantine on her arrival at L'Orient, for the want of a bill of health, and the messenger thereby detained since the 4th of this month. I will not undertake to decide whether a bill of health ought, in courtesy, to be exacted of a frigate of a friendly power, coming in the *winter season* from a place not known to have been afflicted with any malignant disease; but surely the delay which this exaction occasions, cannot be imputed to a want of due diligence on the part of the American government.

It is from the view of the object that I am thoroughly convinced that the application of the Berlin and Milan decrees by the director of the customs at Bordeaux to the New-Orleans Packet, will not be approved by his majesty, but that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to correct a proceedure, which, if persisted in, might produce a state of things which it is the obvious interest of both nations to avoid.

I pray your excellency to be assured of of my most distinguished consideration, &c

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

Copy of a letter from Chr. Meyer to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State.

United States' Consulate,
Bordeaux, Dec. 6, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Cathalan's letter to me, received this morning, concerning the re-capture of the schooner Grace Ann Greene, of New-York, Daniel Greene, master, who brought her into the port of Marseilles,

having two British officers and seven sailors on board, and they only being six men, amongst which number were two boys.

The brig New-Orleans Packet of New York, with a cargo of provisions and 300 bags of cocoa on board, bound to the Mediterrannean for a market, went to Gibraltar, where, after lying some time, came to this port where she has been sequestered.

The schooner Friendship, of and from Baltimore, capt. Snow, with a cargo of coffee and Campeache, is arrived 5 days ago in this river. Whatever the issue may be of these two vessels, I shall have the honor to inform you of.

I remain, very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient humble serv't.
(Signed) CHR. MEYER.

Copy of a letter from Chr. Meyer to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State.

United States' Consulate.
Bordeaux, December 14, 1810.

SIR—Annexed is triplicate of my respects to you of the 6th inst. the brig Osmin and the ship commodore Rogers, by which the original and duplicate went, having not got to sea yet. The brig N. Orleans Packet, of New York, captain Harris, mentioned in my former letter, has since been seized by the collector, and her cargo, has been put in the imperial custom house.

The schooner Friendship, of and from Baltimore, captain Snow, has been sequestered.

This is accompanied with an account for sundry advances made for the relief of distressed seamen for this port and the port of Bayonne, with 22 vouchers, amounting to francs 4,984,20, and for this I have drawn on Jonathan Russell, Esq. our charge D'Affairs at Paris.

Captain Sheddy, of the schr. Marie Louise, bound to New-York, has eight distressed seamen on board, and for whom I have paid no passage money, nor have I laid in provisions for them.

The ship Commodore Rogers, captain Shaler, from Bayonne, bound to New-York, will carry home from 50 to 60 seamen in distress, of whom I shall have the honor to transmit you a list and account by my next.

The duty on cocoa has been reduced from fr. 5 50, to fr. 2 75, per pound.

The Essex frigate is arrived at L'Orient, from the United States.

This is accompanied by a file of newspapers and which I shall have the honor to continue to send whenever opportunities offer.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) CHR. MEYER.
Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State.

DECREES AND ORDERS

We have persisted in declaring the President's proclamation to be illegal and unwarranted by the tenor of the Duke of Cadore's letter, of the 5th of August, conditionally promising the repeal, in future, of the Berlin and Milan decrees. We have held it up as the strongest possible evidence of a guilty subserviency in the Executive to the French tyrant; as an unequivocal stride towards war against England; as an encroachment upon the rights of the legislature, by the executive arrogantly acting in its place, without its authority, for no plausible or even possible construction of the law countenanced the proclamation. We regarded it as absolutely void, and we make no doubt, should it come before the tribunals of the country in any fiscal shape, without the confirmation of a new law, it would be so declared. On the other hand, all the venal host of time-serving orators, writers and printers who are disposed of by the influence of the executive, set up their usual loud cry in its favor, as a salutary, legal and indispensable measure. Bonaparte, it was said, had promised, and his word is to be held sacred—Congress has prescribed the duty of the executive, and he has no choice but to comply, by issuing his proclamation—The first of November, said they, is past; and the French decrees have ceased. The second of November, therefore, witnessed the solemn falsehood proclaimed by Mr. Madison accordingly.

Every man of common sense, who understands the meaning of the plainest sentences, must have been convinced, that the promise to repeal the French decrees was clogged with conditions to be previously fulfilled, after which, and not before, it was meant they should cease to operate. But the executive in defiance of the fact, chose to place a forced construction upon the Duke's letter, the consequence of which has been, that more property has been hazarded to France. Now, behold on the 8th of December, the same Duke declares, in an official report to the French emperor, which the latter lays before his Senate on the 10th, that those decrees are in force, and will be persisted in, till those of Great Britain cease.

Fed. Republican.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bordeaux, dated the 24th Dec 1810.

"The Essex frigate has arived at L'Orient, and we are anxiously waiting to observe the influence which the dispatches she has brought may have on this government. We hope they will lead to the removal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, *which have not been repealed agreeably to the conditional promise, contained in the official letter of Mr Champagny to Gen Armstrong, dated in August last.*

"A decision is shortly expected to take place, which will prove the intention of our government on this subject, and in the mean time, we advise you to send no property to this country.—Hamburgh, Lubeck and Bremen have been added to the French empire, and the Hanseatic League and Privileges have of course ceased to exist."

Another letter from a very respectable gentlemen of this city, dated about the same time represents the state of the relations of the two countries to be most gloomy, and declares that no one but a deranged man would hazard his property in France.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 26.]

It will be seen from the translations we have made, that the United States frigate Essex had arrived at L'Orient, landed the Messenger with the Presidents Proclamation, and then proceeded immediately for England to notify it there and to demand the *ultimatum*, of the Cabinet of St. James. Although the London dates in our French papers are to the 14th December, yet we have no account of the Essex frigate or the President's Proclamation having reached England.

The Emperor of France had not rescinded his Berlin and Milan decrees.

The papers contain much interesting matter, which we shall endeavour to lay before the public to-morrow.

In one of the French papers, we find that the ship General Eaton, Seward, which sailed from the downs on the 4th of December, for Charleston, has been captured by a French privateer, and sent into Calais.

The Decrees of France, violating our neutral commerce are said to be repealed. How much credit ought to be attached to such an assertion, will be seen by the following:

"The brig Rose-in-Bloom sailed from New-York in February, 1810—was sequestred in St. Sebastians in March; and although the Commissioners of sequestration certified that she had not violated any of the Emperor's Decrees, yet this brig was sold in France at auction after the President's Proclamation of the 2d of Nov. was officially known and circulated there."

TRANSLATIONS.

PARIS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 10th Dec. 1810.

The Sitting was opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; his serene highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire presided.

Their excellencies the Duke de Cadore Minister of Foreign relations, the Count Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, and Count Casfercili, Counsellor of State, were introduced.

His serene highness the Prince Arch Chancellor, President, caused the following message to be read.

Message from his imperial and Royal majesty.——Senators,

I order my minister of foreign relations to make you acquainted with the different circumstances which render necessary the union of Holland to the Empire.

The Orders published by the British Council in 1806 and 1807, have torn in pieces the public law of Europe. A new order of things governs the Universe.—New guarrantees having become necessary to me, the annexation of the mouths of the Scheldt, of the Meuse, of the Rhine, of the Ems, of the Weser and of the Elbe to the Empire, the establishment of an internal navigation with the Baltic, have appeared to me to be the first and most important.

I have caused to be drawn up the plan of a canal which shall be executed within five years and which shall join the Baltic to the Seine.

Indemnities shall be given to the princes who may be affected by this grand measure, which necessarily enjoins, and which strengthens the frontiers of my Empire upon the Baltic on the right.

Before taking these determinations, I intimated them to England; she knew that the only method of maintaining the independence of Holland was to recal her orders in council of 1806 and 1807, or to return at length to pacific sentiments.—But that power has been deaf to the voice of her own interests, as well as to the cry of Europe.

I hoped to be able to establish a cartel of exchange of prisoners between France and England, and subsequently to profit by the residence of the Commissioners at Paris and at London, in order to bring about an accommodation between the two countries—My hope has been frustrated. I have found in the mode of negociation of the English government nothing but craft and bad faith.

The annexation of the Valais is a foreseen consequence of the immense labors which I have for these ten years past caused to be carried on in that part of the Alps. At the time of my act of mediation, I seperated the Valais from the Helvetic confederation, as I then had in view a measure so useful to France and to Italy.

As long as war with England shall continue the French people must not lay down their arms.

My finances are in the most prosperous condition. I can furnish all the expences which this immense Empire requires, without demanding from my people new sacrifices.

At the Palace of the Thuilleries, the 10th Dec. 1810.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor
(Signed)
H. B. Duke de BASSANO.

After the reading of this message, his Excellency the Duke de Cadore, minister of foreign relations, communicated the following report.

[The great length of this report precludes its insertion in this day's paper. We publish however one sentence, on account of its importance.]

Extract from a report of the minister of Foreign relations (Champagny Duke of Cadore) to his Majesty the Emperor and King, dated Paris, 8th December 1810.

Sire, as long as England shall persist in her orders in Council, Your Majesty will persist in your decrees. Your Majesty will oppose to the blockade of the coasts, the continental blockade, and to the privilege on the seas, the confiscation of English Merchandizes upon the continent.

It is my duty to say so to your majesty, your Majesty cannot henceforth hope to recall your enemies to more moderate ideas, otherwise than by your perseverance in this system.

[At the same sitting of the Conservative Senate on the 10th of Dec. 1810, the counsellor of state, Count Caffarelli, presented an Expose on the subject of the Navy, and a projet of a senatus-consultum. In the latter it is proposed, that a part of the Conscription for the army, should in future be appropriated for the Marine service, and that 10,000 of each the conscriptions of the years 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816, should immediately be put at the disposal of the minister of Marine.—A report from the duke of Feltre minister of War was then read, and a Senatus Consultum proposed, the principle article of which places 120,000 men of the conscription of 1811, at the disposal of the minister of war for the purpose of recruiting the army.

[In an extraordinary sitting of the 13th December, the Conservative senate adopted the two above mentioned Senatus consultums, and another relative to the annexation of Holland and the Hanse-towns and the Valais to the French empire.

[The French papers in our possession contain some important documents never before published, relative to Lord Lauderdales negociation in 1806, to the negociation after the peace of Tilsit, and to a negociation between the Dutch Minister and the English government in February 1810.

[Our papers also contain a decree of Napoleon of the 5th Dec. relative to imports and exports in licenced vessels—and a decree of the 14th Dec. respecting newspapers.

[It appears from papers laid before the Conservative Senate by the Minister of Foreign relations, that in February 1810, the Dutch ministry attempted to open a negociation with Great Britain in order to prevent the annexation of Holland to France, but according to the French Editor, England preferred the continuance of the war to the Independence of Holland.

Translator.]

PARIS, Dec. 14—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation which interdicts from the first of February, 1811, commerce with England, if at that period, the orders in council be not revoked, and permits the intercourse with France, seeing that his majesty the Emperor of the French has revoked the Milan and Berlin decrees from the first November.

The U. S. F. Essex, arrived at L'Orient, after having landed the Messenger bearing the proclamation, who arrived at Paris yesterday, has proceeded to England to notify it there, and to demand the ultimatum of the Cabinet of St. James.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
at the Franklin-Head Bookstore,
Market, between Front and
Second-Streets, have
just Published
(Price 25 cents)
A DISCOURSE UPON
WAR,
AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS
FROM GEN. IX. 6.
IN WHICH IT IS PROVED,
THAT A DEFENSIVE WAR IS JUST
AND
THE PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERER BY DEATH IS LAWFUL.
BY REV. JAMES DUNCAN.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on the 8th day of March 1811, at the Hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the Auditors will meet at WM M'CULLOUGH's Tavern corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, to settle the accounts of the Borough, all persons having accounts to settle, will present them to Richard Robinson, John Fearis, and John Hannon, (Auditors) who have been duly authorised to settle the same.

W. B. IRWIN.
Town Clk.

Pittsburgh Feb. 9, 1811.

WHEAT.

FIVE shillings will be given for Wheat at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill:—the Company issuing their Duebills now payable in a short time.

Pittsburgh Feb. 12, 1811.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION is wanted, respecting *SARAH PILKINGTON SCOTTEN*, who during the revolution removed to the western parts of Pennsylvania, and married a man (name unknown) after whose death it is supposed she descended the Ohio. Also respecting LUCY SCOTTEN, who about the same time removed to the neighbourhood of Redstone or Brownsville, and was twice married; first to—Campbell, afterwards to Shadrach Stilwell, with whom it is supposed she removed to the Miami river about 13 years since. If the said Sarah or Lucy, or any of their lawful children are now living, they will hear of something to their advantage on application to either of the subscribers in Philadelphia.

EDEN HAYLLS, junr
SAM. HAYDOCK,
JAMES WIDOCK, junr.
Executors to the estate of Samuel Scotten, deceased.

Jan 1mo 21 eplaw8w.

Cheap Tavloring.

THE subscriber grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed from *Market street* to *Third street*, opposite to *Capt. Kerwin's* Cotton factory, where his business is conducted as usual, and where all orders will be thankfully received; he trusts that the fashionable manner in which his work is executed, added to its durability and the dispatch in its performance will ensure him a continuance of their favors—he flatters himself that from his long experience in Philadelphia, together with the following *moderate* charges, he shall not fail to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Gentlemen's full suits	$4 50
Officers full dress uniform suits	$6 00
Ladies Habit, Vest and Skirt	$4 00
Ladies Great Coat	$2 37 1-2

and all other work in proportion.
ISAAC ROBERTS.

Substribers to the American Review, are requested to call for the first No at the store of the subscribers, who have lately received a large and well assorted supply of books and stationary.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Feb. 11, 1811.

Blank Checks,
Handsomely printed on good paper
For Sale at this Office

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it, a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blon dell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

May 1810.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietor they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer-skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches-maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 401 acres and allowance, is situated in Pine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 200 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS, jr attorney at law, in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky; a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi; rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida. Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807 and concluded in 1809. By F. Cuming. With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

Patterson & Hopkins,

At the Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc. which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents.

David's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beatties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School dictionary, by Johnston,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator,	75
*D*wight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's *D*ictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 13, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are d disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the ose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm estroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a Red HEIFER, about 2 years old, marked on one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE ROUSH.

January 31, 1811.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale at this Office,